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RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918.—TEN PAGES.

WEATHER  
PAGE 2 —FAIR

PRICE, TWO CENTS

## CONFERENCE CALLS ON MAYOR AINSLIE TO BANISH VICE

Business Men Want Drastic  
Steps Taken to Restore  
City's Good Name.

RESOLUTIONS WILL GO  
TO MAYOR THIS MORNING

Question of Detention Camp for  
Those Who Spread Disease  
Is Discussed.

MAYOR GIVES OUT STATEMENT

Quotes Court Decisions as to Right  
to Search Baggage With-  
out Warrant.

Resolutions calling upon Mayor George Ainslie to take active steps toward rectifying the vice conditions existing in Richmond were adopted yesterday afternoon at a special called meeting of committees representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Ministerial Union and the Retail Merchants' Association. Heads of Richmond newspapers were also invited to the meeting, at the conclusion of which a committee of five members was appointed to present the resolutions to Mayor Ainslie this morning.

The meeting was held in the board of directors' room of the Chamber of Commerce, and lasted for more than two hours. Every minute of the situation confronting Richmond is understood to have been thoroughly gone into and discussed at length. News representatives of the press were barred from the deliberations, and only information that the conference had adopted resolutions calling on the Mayor to wipe out the vice conditions in Richmond was given out for publication. The text of the resolutions to be presented to the Mayor was not made public.

QUESTION OF DETENTION CAMP  
DISCUSSED AT LENGTH

The establishment of a detention camp for diseased women to check the spread of venereal diseases among soldiers was taken up, but nothing definite of what was decided upon was announced. The desire of the body was to have its plans take definite shape and gain some headway before being given publicity. None of the members was willing to divulge any of the details of what passed during the conference for fear of ill results from premature announcement.

It is generally believed that the conference related to the physical welfare of soldiers, who have contracted diseases in Richmond on visits from Camp Lee, and to formulate plans to make the city safe by segregating diseased women in a suitable camp for medical treatment. It was pointed out that it was of the most vital importance to the successful prosecution of the war that the conditions in Richmond be cleaned up as early as possible.

GRAND JURY PUSHES FORWARD  
ITS POLICE INVESTIGATION

While claims and counterclaims were being made yesterday in regard to the Federal raid which took Richmond by surprise last Tuesday night, the special grand jury of the Hustings Court was busily pushing its investigation to an end. Although the evidence has not yet been completed, the jury adjourned yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock to meet again next Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

All agencies of the law are now busily co-ordinating their work in an effort to exterminate vice conditions, gambling and bootlegging. Mayor Ainslie yesterday issued another statement repeating that Captain DeCamp, provost marshal of Camp Lee, had raided Richmond only after he had requested General C. S. Farnsworth to send soldiers, admitting that the Richmond Police Department had been positively unable to cope with the complex and intricate situation, and that it had gone far beyond its power.

CALL FOR APPOINTMENT OF  
WOMEN ON POLICE FORCE

Resolutions calling upon the Mayor to take steps toward the appointment of six women protective officers "for the proper maintenance of law, order and social purity in this community, and for the greater health and efficiency of the men at Camp Lee" were adopted yesterday at the meeting of the Social Service Federation. The resolutions provide that conditions are confessedly beyond the control of city officials; that the welfare of soldiers and the girls of Richmond are in the hands of the city and Federal authorities, and that vice conditions in and around Richmond have been of late notoriously bad. The federation's request will be presented to the Mayor to-day.

No Red Cross nurses were in the house at the time it was raided, and none have ever been there, declared Mrs. Frayer Smith, whose house on the Petersburg Turnpike, near Stop 17, was raided by the military police Tuesday afternoon. She said last night that she was in the house when the first raid was made, and that no nurses were there at that time. She was not in there when the second visit was made, when a man and a woman were found in the house, but she knew the woman was not a nurse.

RAID WAS DESIGNED  
TO AWAKE RICHMOND

In official quarters it is now broadly hinted that the Federal raid was the first and last of its kind in Richmond. The understanding is that the raid was made, not for the purpose of cleaning out the city of its underworld, but to bring the city officials to a realization of the gravity of the condition in Richmond, which had gone from bad to worse. It was the psychological.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## Czar's Jewels May Be in America

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Additional arrests, probably in New York, are expected shortly in connection with the plot to smuggle into this country the jewels which are supposed to have been the property of the former Czar of Russia. "That more arrests will be made was the statement here of F. M. Halstead, chief of the customs secret service. He is directing the search for other accomplices. He said to-night that the jewels were worth from \$400,000 and \$500,000, and that their discovery gave the Treasury Department perhaps its most puzzling smuggling case. Mr. Halstead refused to make public the name of the attaché in the United States embassy in Petrograd who is suspected of complicity.

"Whether or not he is one of the guilty persons," he said, "has not been absolutely determined."

Mr. Halstead also hinted that persons "higher up" than embassy attachés were under investigation.

## MUST PAY REVENUE TAX OR PENALTY WILL ACCRUE

Conflict Arises Over Interpretation  
of Act Passed by  
Congress.

EXPERTS CLAIM TEN DAYS

Collectors, However, Insist That  
Failure to Receive Notice to Settle  
Does Not Clear Record of Person  
Who Made Return.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has advised every person who filed a return under the income tax provisions of the war revenue bill, and from whom a tax payment thereon is due, the government, to pay the tax before midnight to-morrow. It is the safe way to avoid a penalty, but it is not certain that a penalty will accrue from a failure to pay because the law specifically provides for a ten days' notification before the penalty is imposed.

A condensed reading of the law, as accepted by tax experts, is as follows: "The tax will be assessed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and all persons notified of the amount on or before June 1. The tax assessed must be paid on or before June 15. "If any amount due and unpaid after June 15, and for ten days after notice and demand by the collector, there will be added 5 per cent of the amount of tax unpaid and interest at the rate of 1 per cent a month."

In thousands of cases all over the country notification was not made on or before June 1. The department has taken the attitude that every person should have ten days in which to pay his tax after notification is received. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue holds, however, that if no notification has been received by June 15, a person who made a return and owes a tax should take it for granted that the notice has been sent out, and should make payment of the tax before June 25. All mistakes or miscalculations will be remedied by the collectors and overpayments refunded.

COMPLAIN OF INCREASE

Firms in Foreign Trade Object to  
Marking Up of Export  
Rates.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Many complaints against the order of the railroad administration increasing export freight rates to the level of domestic rates have been received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Firms engaged in foreign trade contend the order will cause tremendous losses on existing contracts unless modified. Secretary Redfield has brought the subject of the effect of the advance to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

LIGGETT TO COMMAND

Understood He Has Been Decided Upon  
to Have Charge of United States  
Army Corps.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Major-General Hunter Liggett is slated to command the First United States Army Corps, being organized in France, according to information obtained from army circles here to-night. In that capacity, General Liggett will be the first lieutenant-general to serve in France under authority of the congressional act restoring that rank.

COL. T. R. TO GET DEGREE

Trinity College, at Hartford, Conn.,  
Will Also Honor Vir-  
ginian.

OYSTER BAY, June 14.—Colonel Roosevelt will motor to Hartford, Conn., to-morrow to receive a degree from Trinity College. Mrs. Roosevelt will accompany him. Russell J. Coles, of Virginia, who piloted the Colonel on his devilish harpooning trip, is also to be given a degree at Trinity.

Will Not Quit for Ford.

DETROIT, Mich., June 14.—Declaration that he will not withdraw from the Michigan Democratic party senatorial race in favor of the candidacy of Henry Ford was made here to-night by former Governor Charles E. Osborn. Mr. Osborn, in a formal statement, declared he did not consider Ford a fit person for Senator because of his pacific activities previous to the war declaration.

For Minister to Honduras.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—T. Sambola Jones, of Louisiana, was nominated to-day by President Wilson to be minister to Honduras.

## ARMY DRAFT RULES WILL BE CHANGED

Provost Marshal Fixes January  
15 as Date for Marriage  
Exemption.

SPECIFIES TIME OF BIRTHS

New Regulations Affect Men  
Becoming of Age Since  
June 5, 1917.

[By Associated Press.]  
WASHINGTON, June 14.—Marriage since the enactment of the selective draft law no longer will be accepted as cause for exemption from military service, except in the cases of men who have become of age since June 5, 1917, who may be exempted if they married before January 15, 1918, the date on which the joint resolution requiring their registration was introduced in Congress.

Drastic amendments to the draft regulations were announced to-night by Provost-Marshal-General Crowder, under which local boards are required to reclassify all cases involving such marriages.

Dependency claims on account of children of such marriages will be allowed where children are "born or unborn before June 5, 1918."

Following is an order sent to all State draft executives:

"Please promulgate at once to local boards the following important amendment to the selective service regulations: "Rule 5, section 72 is amended to read as follows: "Rule 5—(A) The fact of dependency resulting from the marriage of a registrant who has become twenty-one years of age since June 5, 1917, and who has married since the date of the introduction of the joint resolution in Congress requiring his registration, to-wit, January 15, 1918, will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification."

"If a registrant who has attained the age of twenty-one since June 5, 1917, and who has contracted marriage subsequent to the date of the enactment of the selective service law, to-wit, May 18, 1917, but on or prior to January 15, 1918, claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency resulting from his marriage, the fact of dependency will be disregarded unless the dependent is a child of the marriage, born or unborn on or prior to June 5, 1918, in which case such a registrant, upon satisfactory proof made, shall be classified in class 2."

RULE HITS MARRIAGES

MADE TO EVADE LAW  
"(C) If a registrant, other than one who has attained the age of twenty-one years since June 5, 1917, who has contracted marriage since May 18, 1917, claims deferred classification on the ground of dependency resulting from his marriage, the fact of dependency will be disregarded as a ground for deferred classification unless the dependent is a child of the marriage, born or unborn on or before June 5, 1918, in which case a registrant, upon satisfactory proof being made, shall be placed in class 2."

"(D) Nothing contained in this amendment to rule 5 shall be construed as requiring a registrant who has been finally classified in class 1 on the affirmative finding that his marriage since May 18, 1917, was made with the primary view of evading military service."

"Instruct all local boards forthwith to reclassify all cases involving marriage since May 18, 1917, in accordance with the above."

KAISER AGREES TO GIVE  
ROUMANIA TO BULGARIA

German Secretary Gives Interview That  
Indicates Division Is Ar-  
ranged For.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The carcass of Rumania is being rapidly parceled out by the Berlin conquerors. That a generous partition of territory has been promised by the Kaiser to restless Bulgaria is indicated in dispatches received to-day at the Serbian legation, giving copies of extracts from Bulgarian newspapers. Von Kuehlmann, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of his recent visit to Sofia, gave the following statement to the press:

"The anxiety felt about the Rumanian treaty is not at all justified. A treaty of peace in a war like the present one is not an improvisation, but rather the realization of a series of new principles in international life. The treaty which we have just signed adds a new page to the history of the world; it creates new relations in this agitated corner of the world. Differences in the point of view were inevitable. But what should be underlined here is that there was complete unanimity among the allies with regard to the general lines of policy."

"On the subject of Dobruja especially we have to-day a solution which, for the moment, takes account of all concerned. We hope, nevertheless, that Northern Dobruja will likewise pass into the hands of Bulgaria as soon as some preliminary conditions are arranged."

Brokers Pay Most Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A larger proportion of brokers than of any other occupation class reported incomes of more than \$3,000 in 1916, and farmers made proportionately the smallest number of returns. It was shown to-day in an analysis of income tax returns for 1916. Teachers, actors, musicians and saloonkeepers were among the classes in which few made incomes more than \$3,000.

## LULL IN FIGHTING ONLY MOMENTARY

Real Purpose of Germans Is to  
Sunder the Allied  
Armies.

EXPLAINS RECENT MOVES

Some Observers at Washington  
Look for Further Efforts to  
Flatten Compiègne Salient.

[By Associated Press.]  
WASHINGTON, June 14.—The present lull on the battle front in France only presages a new and more violent storm of attack on the allied lines, is military opinion here. The impression is rapidly strengthening that the stage is almost set for renewal of the German main thrust at the British army around Amiens, with the channel coast as the objective.

Belief has never wavered among the majority of officers here that the real purpose of the German general staff has been from the first to cut the allied armies apart by a drive that would carry them to the channel, that arrived at that goal, massed attacks would be hurled against the northern sector for the purpose of destroying the British army while a strong defense was maintained against the French to the south. The thrusts at Paris have been looked upon as well planned and executed feints designed to weaken the Amiens front before the final effort should be made there.

On no other theory can these observers explain the sequence of German operations in the great battle, and on no other basis, they say, can the campaign of defense waged by General Foch be understood. It is a battle in which the ultimate reserves will win the day as the fight is seen here. If the German general staff considered the present situation along the west front, stretching from Tria on the north to Rheims on the south, promising for the final effort, the ultimate German reserve is now being assembled for the attack while fighting fronts take breath.

EXPECT NEXT ATTACK  
ON COMPIÈGNE SALIENT

Some observers believe further efforts are to be expected to flatten out the Compiègne salient completely before the main attack is resumed. If so, they argue that the next flare of activity will come along the front of the Compiègne salient, where the fighting has just passed momentarily. Simultaneous assault from the north near Amiens, from the southeast between Chateau-Thierry and Villers-Cotterets, and from the eastward between Soissons and the forest, probably will be launched. It is thought, if Compiègne is regarded as vitally necessary to future German moves, in that case, the American force above Chateau-Thierry stands directly in the path of one attack.

Official announcements show that approximately 500,000 American soldiers have landed in France since the German drive began, and they have aided in stabilizing the lines as they now stand. At a recent date, American forces held in all more than fifty miles of the whole western front. One element of General Pershing's mobile force, by direction of General Foch, guards the way at the apex of the whole German wedge near Montdidier, Cantigny, recently recaptured from the Germans by these forces, is very close to the point of maximum penetration achieved by the enemy in nearly three months of desperate fighting. Secretary Baker's confidence in General Foch was made with full knowledge, for Mr. Baker was in Europe, in conference with the allied chiefs, when the plan of campaign now being followed was worked out. He knows why no effort has been made to wrest the initiative from the enemy. Many officers before he took command were puzzled and cannot understand why some of the obvious openings for a great counterthrust have not been seized.

ROW OVER PROPERTY DEAL  
CAUSE OF ROANOKE MURDER

Jeremiah M. Blankenship Shot in Fore-  
head—John D. Slayden Now  
in Jail.

[By Associated Press.]  
ROANOKE, VA., June 14.—Jeremiah M. Blankenship, proprietor of a grocery and soft drink place, was instantly killed to-night with a bullet in the center of the forehead by John D. Slayden, car inspector for the Norfolk and Western Railroad. The killing was in front of Blankenship's store, and followed a quarrel over a piece of property sold to Slayden by Blankenship. Both men have families. Slayden is in jail.

ENEMY COTTON SOLD

Three Thousand and Fifty Bales Auctioned Off to Highest Bidders in New York.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Three thousand and fifty bales of enemy-owned cotton, seized by Federal officials some time ago when its secret storage was discovered, were auctioned off at the Cotton Exchange to-day, selling at prices from 23 1/2 to 32 1/2 cents per pound. Other previous sales of confiscated enemy-owned cotton amounted to 10,941 bales. All of the cotton thus sold must be consumed in the United States.

Forty American Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The War Department to-night made public the names of forty Americans held prisoners of war in Germany, with the dates of their capture and the prison camps at which they are confined. All were from Northern States.

## GERMAN OFFENSIVE IS FULLY CHECKED

Nonessential Manufacturing Plants  
May Close to Provide Men for War

WASHINGTON, June 14.—War industries of the United States are "perilously short of men."

This shortage must be relieved "at any cost."

Nonessential plants may have to close.

Sacrifice and loss may have to be endured "by man after man."

All manufacturers will be forced to co-operate with the government in its man-finding task.

"Fitless publicity" will be the portion of every employer who fails to do his part.

These were the striking features of the government's war-labor program driven home to-day to the heads of the United States Employment Service system of the Department of Labor in attendance at the first national war-labor conference here. Representatives from all States were present.

The speakers were officials of the Department of Labor. The policies outlined were declared to be those of the administration.

The situation is such that no temporizing can be permitted, it was made plain. Men must be found for shipyards, munition factories and other necessary industries. Quotas will be apportioned among the several States, which must fill them as the needs demand.

Concurrent with the conference of the employment service heads, the war-labor policies board adopted a resolution calling upon all government departments to refrain from making labor changes, pending the standardization of wages, hours and working conditions in establishments engaged on war work now under consideration by the board.

The methods to be employed in recruiting common labor were discussed by Nathan A. Smyth, acting as the assistant director-general of the United States Employment Service.

"The exclusive labor-supplying program of the United States Employment Service," said Mr. Smyth, "is based upon four cardinal principles: "War work must have men at any cost. It may mean the closing of nonessential plants, sacrifice and loss by man after man; but, nevertheless, we must bear it, because we can't win the war without men—and we must win the war."

"The burden on nonessentials will be equalized and no distributed that there will be a minimum of hardship. Employers will be asked to give their full co-operation and help. "We will stick to the volunteer principle in dealing with individual workers."

General Harbord Sends Battalion  
Into Action Ahead of Time  
Agreed Upon.

Helps Save French Flank

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The American marines at Chateau-Thierry, upon learning that the French left flank was endangered, left their reserve stations and rushed into action several hours before the time set in their previous orders, thus aiding materially in halting the desperate drive of the Germans. The fact that the marines offered to forget previous orders was disclosed in an official report received here to-day.

The marines had taken their allotted position in reserve on June 2 when Brigadier-General James G. Harbord, their commander, went to the field headquarters of the French forces to obtain information relative to the situation. He learned that the Germans were pushing forward steadily before Hantesvies. The French line was held between the Mill of Gandell and Belleau, passing between Russias and Corey.

On the left flank a French regiment was sustaining a desperate assault, but their colonel confined to General Harbord that the situation was nip and tuck in the region of a ravine west of Veully, where the French were heavily outnumbered.

General Harbord simply replied that by advancing the time set for his entry into the lines he could place at the disposal of the left flank a battalion (about 1,100 men) of picked riflemen from the marines. The offer was eagerly accepted, and the marines went into action near Plemont, being under the command of the colonel of the French regiment. The marksman-ship of the men was never used to their advantage, and within a short time the German advance broke down.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION  
STARTS LIVELY DEBATE

Senate Agricultural Committee Recon-  
siders on Favorable  
Report.

[By Associated Press.]  
WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Senate Agricultural Committee late to-day reconsidered its vote of earlier in the day for a favorable report on the proposal of Senator Jones, of Washington, for national prohibition during the war, and decided to hold hearings on the amendment. The committee, however, sustained its former action in eliminating from the emergency agricultural appropriation bill, the Randall prohibition amendment.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, acting chairman of the committee, announced that the hearings will open Monday and continue until possibly Wednesday, after which the committee will determine what action it will take on the Jones amendment which would forbid the use of grain and foodstuffs in the manufacturing of malt or vinous liquors during the war.

PEDDLES WHISKY IN COURT

Washington Negro Fined \$500 and  
Sentenced to Year in  
Prison.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Awful time enforcing the "dry" law here! Only to-day, for example, Judge Mul-lowney, sitting in Police Court, had to fine Walter Williams, colored, \$500 and sentence him to a year in jail for peddling whisky in the courthouse.

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## EXPECT NEXT BLOW ALONG FRONT HELD BY BRITISH FORCES

Almost Continuous Artil-  
lery Activity Near  
Chateau-Thierry.

AMERICAN AVIATORS TAKE  
PART IN BOMBING RAIDS

Long-Looked-For Austrian At-  
tack on Italians Has Not  
Yet Begun.

NO INFANTRY ACTION FRIDAY

Berlin Reports Repulse of French  
Assaults in Flanders Fight-  
ing Area.

[By Associated Press.]

During the course of Friday there was no fighting between the infantry on any sectors of the battle front. There was considerable artillery activity in the Hangard wood, south of the Aisne and in the sector between Villers, Cotterets and Chateau-Thierry. American troops are on the battle line near Chateau-Thierry.

The attempted drive by the armies of the German Crown Prince toward Paris seems definitely to have been checked. With thousands of their men having been fed to the guns on the Montdidier-Noyon and Soissons-Villers Cotterets sectors in the mad rush to pierce the allied lines in these regions, and thus gain a fair way to the French capital, the maneuver of the German commanders apparently have brought to the German arms nothing more than the obliteration of the Noyon salient and the capture of a few unimportant positions southwest of Soissons, near the outskirts of the Villers-Cotterets forest. Friday, the eighth day of the offensive between Noyon and Montdidier, witnessed only small local actions, the depleted German forces evidently fearing again to test the mettle of the French and allied troops, whose cannon, machine guns and rifles had worked such havoc among them. Less than three days' war required by the allies to bring the enemy to a virtual halt south of the Aisne.

MAIN GERMAN EFFORT  
NOT YET LAUNCHED

The feeling still prevails in military circles in France that the main effort of the Germans has not yet been launched, and speculation is rife as to when it will come and what the general objective will be—whether Paris or the channel ports. It is known that the enemy still has large effective reserves behind the lines, thousands of them brought from the Russian front. The armies of General Foch, however, everywhere are watchful, and of such strength and good morale as to lead to the belief that, no matter where the enemy chooses to oppose them, they will be able to give a splendid account of themselves.

ARRAS-SCARPE SECTOR  
PROBABLY SCENE OF NEXT DRIVE

Seemingly it is not improbable that Field Marshal Haig's forces will be asked again to measure their strength against the Germans, and that the territory near Arras or in the Scarpe sectors, or before both positions, may be chosen by the Germans as the theater. In both these sectors the German guns again are working with the violence that generally presages an attack. At last accounts, however, the infantry had not been unleashed.

In the Marine sector there is almost continuous artillery activity in the region of Chateau-Thierry, where Americans are fighting beside the French. On the other sectors of the front comparative quiet prevails.

American, British and French airmen continue to carry out aerial operations above and behind the enemy lines. Fights in the air are numerous, and large quantities of explosives daily are being dropped upon military positions far beyond the battle area. American airmen have participated in the bombing assaults and returned safely to their stations, although they were heavily shelled by anti-aircraft batteries.